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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 210—79th Congress

Chapter 446--1st Session

S. J. Res. 100

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 210	1
Summary and Index of History on S. J. Res. 100 . . .	1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 210

SUGAR PRODUCTION BY ALCOHOL PLANTS. Permits sugars and sirups from potatoes and high-moisture or damaged grain to be produced in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol.

SUMMARY AND INDEX OF HISTORY ON S. J. RES. 100

September 28, 1945	S. J. Res. 100 introduced by Mr. Fulbright and others. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.
October 2, 1945	H. J. Res. 246 introduced by Mr. Curtis and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.
October 9, 1945	Senate Committee on Finance reported S. J. Res. 100 with amendments. Senate Report 626. Print of the measure as reported.
October 11, 1945	Discussed and passed Senate as reported.
October 15, 1945	S. J. Res. 100 referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Print of the measure as referred to the House Committee.
October 19, 1945	House Ways and Means Committee reported S. J. Res. 100 without amendment. House Report 1140. Print of the measure as reported.
October 24, 1945	Discussed in House and passed as reported.
November 5, 1945	Approved. Public Law 210.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 28 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

Whereas the Government has expended large sums of money in the construction of certain plants which are readily usable for the production of alcohol or sirups; and

Whereas these plants have supplied a large quantity of the material out of which the Nation's synthetic rubber has been made; and

Whereas there is on hand a stock pile of alcohol adequate to meet the immediate needs of the Nation for the manufacture of synthetic rubber; and

Whereas there now exists a great shortage of sirups and sugars; and

Whereas there presently exists a large surplus of potatoes, which can be converted into sirups in these plants; and

Whereas the Internal Revenue Code prohibits the manufacture of sirups in plants making alcohol; and

Whereas it is definitely in the interest of the Nation's welfare and economy to make these federally owned plants usable in a dual capacity for either the production of alcohol or sirup: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Agriculture
4 to provide for the use of surplus or deteriorating farm com-
5 modities, the Secretary of the Treasury upon the request of
6 the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and di-
7 rected to permit alcohol plants which are wholly federally
8 owned to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with or
9 alternately with the production of alcohol, notwithstanding
10 any other provision of the law to the contrary. In cases
11 where such permission is granted, the Secretary of Agricul-
12 ture shall assist the Secretary of the Treasury in seeing that
13 Federal alcohol taxes are collected.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. GURNEX, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

SEPTEMBER 28 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 246

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 2, 1945

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

Whereas the Government has expended large sums of money in the construction of certain plants which are readily usable for the production of alcohol or sirups; and

Whereas these plants have supplied a large quantity of the material out of which the Nation's synthetic rubber has been made; and

Whereas there is on hand a stock pile of alcohol adequate to meet the immediate needs of the Nation for the manufacture of synthetic rubber; and

Whereas there now exists a great shortage of sirups and sugars; and

Whereas there presently exists a large surplus of potatoes, which can be converted into sirups in these plants; and

Whereas the Internal Revenue Code prohibits the manufacture of sirups in plants making alcohol; and

Whereas it is definitely in the interest of the Nation's welfare and economy to make these federally owned plants usable in a dual capacity for either the production of alcohol or sirup: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Agriculture
4 to provide for the use of surplus or deteriorating farm com-
5 modities, the Secretary of the Treasury upon the request of
6 the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed
7 to permit alcohol plants which are wholly federally owned
8 to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with or alter-
9 nately with the production of alcohol, notwithstanding any
10 other provision of the law to the contrary. In cases where
11 such permission is granted, the Secretary of Agriculture shall
12 assist the Secretary of the Treasury in seeing that Federal
13 alcohol taxes are collected.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting federally owned alcohol plants to
produce sugars or syrups simultaneously
with the production of alcohol.

By Mr. CURTIS

OCTOBER 2, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued October 10, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, October 9, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....14	Forestry.....1,2,6	Regional authority.....4,21,29
Alcohol.....3,24	Lands, public.....7,8	Research.....7
Budgeting.....15,27,42	16,17,29,35,37	Rubber.....24
Buildings and grounds....16	Land-lease.....26	Small business.....10,31
Coffee.....25	Minerals.....6,33	Soil conservation....1,29
Employment.....18,19	Nominations.....13	Sugar.....3
20,27,41,42,43	Personnel.....11,19,36,43	Surplus property..1,24,30
Fertilizer.....2	Post-war planning.....32,45	Taxation.....12,15
Fisheries...8	Price control.....10,18,22	Textiles.....44
Flag display.....5,34	Processing plants.....2,3	Veterans.....22,30,38
Foreign affairs..7,22,26,39	Public works.....45	Water conservation.....1

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to permit Federal alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups. Senate discussed bill providing for use of surplus equipment for soil conservation and forestry. Senate agreed to resolution requesting Secretary of Agriculture to study and make recommendations regarding government war plants used to process farm products. Rep. Sasscer introduced bill to continue farm-labor supply program.

SENATE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION; FORESTRY; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Discussed and passed over on objection of Sen. Bailey, W.C., S. 1414, to assist in soil conservation, water conservation, and forestry work by making certain surplus materials available for such work through distribution by grant or loan to public bodies organized under State laws (pp. 9635-b).
2. AGRICULTURAL-COMMODITY PROCESSING PLANTS. ^{without amendment} Agreed to S. Res. 176, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to study and make recommendations to Congress regarding continued use of federally-owned plants and facilities which were used during the war for the exclusive processing of agricultural commodities and forest products or for manufacturing nitrates for fertilizers (pp. 9636-7).
3. SUGAR; ALCOHOL. Senate Finance Committee reported with amendments S. J.Res. 100, to permit federally-owned alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups (S. Rept. 626)(p. 9626).
4. BONNEVILLE PROJECT ACT. Passed without amendment H.R.2690, to amend the Bonneville Project Act so as to provide better methods of administration and, among other things, to authorize the Administrator to dispose of energy to Federal agencies at rates approved by the Federal Power Commissioner, relieve him of maintaining duplicate records, requires annual commercial-type audits, authorize appointments pursuant to civil-service laws of electrical-facility workers, and authorize settlement of tort claims not in excess of \$1,000 (p. 9646). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 15, authorizing proclamation of Oct.11,1945 as General Pulaski's Memorial Day (p.9642). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. MINERALS; FORESTAY. Passed as reported S. 932, to exclude certain lands in forests in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the operation of the general mining laws (pp. 9633-4).
At the request of Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., passed over S. 680, to encourage and protect small refineries by extending preferences to such refineries in disposing of royalty oil under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act (p. 9633).
7. RESEARCH; LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 1765, to provide for the conveyance to Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (p. 9639). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FISHERIES; PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 131, which authorizes the conveyance of the U.S. fish hatchery at Butte Falls, Oreg., to Oreg., but requires that should the property be converted to any other use title shall revert to the U.S. (p. 9642).
9. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an Order of Alpha's resolution favoring relief, including food and clothing, for Greece (pp. 9624-5).
10. SMALL BUSINESS; PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Knowland, Calif., inserted a letter from the Visalia (Calif.) C of C criticizing OPA's policies which "cover up higher costs for labor and raw materials without raising prices to consumers" (p. 9625-6).
11. EMPLOYEE DETAILS. Public Lands and Surveys Committee submitted a report of persons employed by Committee who are not full-time Senate or Committee employees (lists FS employees) (p. 9626).
12. POLL TAX. On objection of Sen. Hill, Ala., passed over H.R. 7, to eliminate poll taxes (pp. 9644-5).
13. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Lowell B. Mason to be Federal Trade Commissioner (p. 9650).
Finance Committee reported favorably the nomination of Watson B. Miller to be Federal Security Administrator (p. 9650).
At the request of Sen. Hill, Ala., passed over the nomination of Raymond S. McKeough to be a member of the U.S. Maritime Commission (p. 9650).
14. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Oct. 11 (p. 9650).

HOUSE

15. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4309, to provide for a reduction in taxes (H.Rept. 1106) (p. 9667).
Received a Niagara Planning Frontier Assoc. resolution favoring elimination of excess-profits tax for corporations, a broad practical basis for individual taxation, and reduction in fiscal requirements for the Federal budget (p. 9668).
16. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Rep. Lanham, Tex., announced hearings on H.R. 4276, the public-buildings bill and included a statement to clarify the term "eligible project" (p. 9654). This bill authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to acquire lands outside D.C. for authorized public-building projects and new projects with limitations as to equitable distribution throughout the U.S. and as to cost. Authorizes appropriations of \$98,000,000 for new projects and provides for a program for public-building construction in or near D.C. Authorizes

wartime earnings increase was markedly above the over-all average.

We feel that if rigid price control continues, while wage increases are permitted, it will slow up reconversion and will block maximum employment.

The undersigned believe that when you have studied this problem, you will be convinced that the OPA's price-control program cannot succeed, and we respectfully request that you do whatever is possible to bring about a condition which will permit retailers to stay in business and to continue with our program to offer additional employment to servicemen and others who are or will be in need of jobs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Finance:

S. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol; with amendments (Rept. No. 626).

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

S. 914. A bill to amend the Tariff Act, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 629).

By Mr. McMAHON, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

S. 356. A bill to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide a limitation on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by or against common carriers by motor vehicle; with amendments (Rept. No. 627); and

S. 432. A bill to increase the period of limitation on actions against railroad carriers for recovery of overcharges from 2 to 4 years; with amendments (Rept. No. 628).

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Immigration:

S. 203. A bill for the relief of Margery Anderson Bridges; without amendment (Rept. No. 630); and

H. R. 1104. A bill to amend section 23 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917; without amendment (Rept. No. 631).

By Mr. HOEY, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 386. A bill to amend the law relating to the authority of certain employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make arrests without warrant in certain cases and to search vehicles within certain areas; without amendment (Rept. No. 632).

By Mr. BALL, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 390. A bill to amend section 28 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924; without amendment (Rept. No. 633).

By Mr. DONNELL, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 391. A bill to amend section 342 (b) of the Nationality Act of 1940; with an amendment (Rept. No. 634).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 239. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ernest H. Stark; without amendment (Rept. No. 635); and

H. R. 240. A bill for the relief of Dr. James M. Hooks; without amendment (Rept. No. 636).

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report for the month of September 1945 from the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relating to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any

committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

OCTOBER 4, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of September, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944 (see attached memorandum).

CARL A. HATCH, Chairman.
By W. H. McMANS.

OCTOBER 4, 1945.

To: Senator CARL A. HATCH, chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

From: Senator PAT McCARRAN, chairman, Subcommittee to Investigate Administration and Use of Public Lands.

The following persons were detailed from the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to assist with the work of the above-mentioned subcommittee:

Earl S. Haskell, senior administrative officer, Forest Service, CAF-12; basic salary, \$5,000 per annum.

Elizabeth Heckman, clerk, CAF-5; basic salary, \$2,000 per annum.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1467. A bill to provide for adjustment between the proper appropriations, of unpaid balances in the pay accounts of naval personnel on the last day of each fiscal year, and for other purposes; and

S. 1468. A bill to authorize temporarily the allowance of leave to officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard retired subsequent to September 8, 1939, and retained on active duty, to the same extent as if such officers had not been retired, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1469. A bill for the relief of Enok Thue Hansen; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1470. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938, so as to grant for an indefinite period the right to locate and patent mining claims within certain areas of the Olympic National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. O'DANIEL:

S. 1471. A bill to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 1472. A bill providing for the observance as National Flag Raising Day of the day on which the public schools open each year for the beginning of a new school year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. McMAHON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 179), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Resolved, That a special committee on atomic energy to be composed of nine Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate is authorized and directed to make a full, complete, and continuing study and investigation with respect to problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy.

All bills and resolutions introduced in the Senate, and all bills and resolutions from the House of Representatives, proposing legislation relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be referred to the special committee. The special committee is authorized to report to the Senate at any time by bill or otherwise with recommendations upon any matters covered by this resolution.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$2,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

Mr. CORDON (for himself and Mr. MORSE) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 180), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the commercial and recreational fisheries resources of the Columbia River Basin with particular reference to the effects on such fisheries of the construction of dams and other Federal projects. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations as to any measures necessary for the protection of such fisheries as it may deem desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Committee on Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of the subcommittee.

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY AT MEMORIAL DINNER IN HONOR OF THE LATE ALFRED E. SMITH

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley, chairman of the general committee for the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Hospital, at the memorial dinner to honor the memory of Alfred E. Smith at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, October 4, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

Greece will not receive its full measure of justice, and reparation from its vicious enemies. Thus it may be left a helpless and defeated nation in the hour of victory, for which this small nation struggled and bled alongside of its victorious Allied Powers of the world. The enemy nations fought and killed the flesh and blood of the soldiers of the Allied Powers and are now engaged by intrigue and subtle means in ingratiating themselves into the good graces of the representatives of the victorious Allied Nations for the avowed purpose of depriving this mighty and little nation of Greece of being restored to her just and rightful place among the nations of the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Omaha Chapter, No. 147, of the Order of Ahepa in meeting assembled do beg and implore the representatives of the victorious Allied Nations of the world to immediately bring relief to the war-stricken people of Greece and in their deliberations of the peace to come to see that the country of Greece is restored to her lawful place among the nations of the world. That reparation in full measure be exacted from all enemies and that the nation of Greece and its possessions be restored unto her; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. KENNETH WHERRY, United States Senator from Nebraska, Washington, D. C.; Hon. HUGH BUTLER, United States Senator from Nebraska, Washington, D. C.; and Hon. HOWARD BUFFETT, Congressman from District No. 2, State of Nebraska, Washington, D. C."

FELIX MELONIS,

President, Chapter, No. 147, Order of Ahepa, Omaha, Nebr.

Attest:

GUST PSERROS, *Secretary*.

STATEHOOD FOR PUERTO RICO

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution approved by the Puerto Rico Statehood Congress, held at Ponce, P. R., on July 25, 1945, relating to statehood for Puerto Rico.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas after the Spanish-American War President William McKinley, of the United States, officially stated that there should not be the slightest doubt that the United States were resolved to retain the island of Puerto Rico under their flag; and

Whereas the great Puerto Rican patriot, Eugenio Maria De Hostos advised Puerto Ricans, in a letter written from New York on September 10, 1898, to ask the National Congress to recognize Puerto Rico's capacity to become a State of the Union; and

Whereas, Drs. Henna and Zeno Gandia, acting as did De Hostos in their capacity as official delegates of Puerto Rico, requested President McKinley to extend American citizenship to Puerto Rico; and

Whereas those same delegates pointed out, early in their mission, that we should be treated and considered as befits a people which gave a cordial reception to those who approached it as its liberators and friends who would extend to it their own institutions of government; and

Whereas the Presidents who succeeded McKinley, two of them, Roosevelt and Taft, from his same party, and the third, Wilson, a Democrat, coincided in recommending with systematic insistence, until the last named obtained it, that American citizenship be extended to us; and

Whereas Puerto Ricans were drafted in the First World War, loyally complied with their

duties as citizens, and there was not a single case of desertion; and

Whereas in 1921 President Harding, on an official occasion in New York, referred to Puerto Rico's association with the United States, acknowledging the permanence of this association, and thus underscoring the expressions of other statesmen of the Nation, and stated further that Puerto Rico was the American state which would serve as interpreter for the two Americas; and

Whereas when the new Nationality Act was approved in 1940 Congress acknowledged that Puerto Rico, like the incorporated Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, is an integral part of the American Nation, by providing that the children of this island, like those of the mainland, are citizens of the Nation by reason of their birth on American soil, regardless of the citizenship of their parents; and

Whereas when the Selective Service Act was enacted on the eve of our entry into the Second World War the American citizens of Puerto Rico covered this Territory's quota with volunteers; and

Whereas during this war the fighting men of Puerto Rico have fought on all the battlefields on land, sea, and air, many have been cited for their courage and gallantry, and many have received exceptional distinction by being assigned to posts of great responsibility; and

Whereas the National Government has entrusted more than one Puerto Rican, at inter-American and international conferences, with diplomatic and cultural missions which were officially approved by the Secretary of State of the United States; and

Whereas we have not only complied fully with our military duties during this war but we have also, in no less measure, done our job as American citizens in respect to the effort of our civilian population, which has accepted in the highest spirit of patriotism all the limitations and privations which the war effort entails, and has exceeded its quotas in the purchase of war bonds, having recently surpassed all the States of the Union in this last respect; and

Whereas in 47 years of fruitful association with the United States, we have, while losing nothing fundamental to our spirit, added to our culture the very valuable and capital contributions of the culture of the mainland, so that we are now a people thoroughly steeped in the institutions of the Nation; and

Whereas as far back as June 23, 1823, Thomas Jefferson recommended to President Monroe the desirability of incorporating the island of Cuba as a new State, in order to strengthen the power of the Union, within "our system of States," despite the fact that the Cubans were not citizens of the United States, had no political relationship with them, and spoke no English, and that Cuba was then much farther from the land of Jefferson, in point of time, than is Puerto Rico now; and

Whereas when American citizenship was tendered to us it was rejected by only 278 Puerto Ricans, and accepted by one and one-half million; and

Whereas the acceptance of American citizenship, as was then pointed out among others by the great independence leader, José de Diego, meant our merging with all other American citizens under the sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas all these acts and facts show that it was the intention of the United States that Puerto Rico be permanently a part of the Nation, and that in due time there would be fulfilled here the thought expressed by McKinley when he appointed the first civil governor for this island and instructed him to prepare Puerto Rico for statehood; and

Whereas no responsible Government official here or in Washington can feel that the rights of American citizenship are to be extended

only partially to us, but rather that these rights should be gradually enlarged until they are enjoyed to the fullest extent possible under the American flag, following the traditional pattern of Territories in their progress toward statehood: Now, therefore, this Congress does

Resolve, To petition the President and the Congress of the United States that the main line of political orientation thus far established be not destroyed; that on the contrary it be emphasized progressively and affirmatively, fairly, and without discrimination; that the American citizens of Puerto Rico be afforded the same opportunities for economic well-being and political independence within the constitutional system of the United States as have been afforded to the people of the 48 members of the Union, who enjoy a republican system of government under a powerful association which guarantees its own sovereignty; to the end that there be no colonial peoples under our flag and that the solemn promise of Gen. Nelson A. Miles upon arriving on our shores, in 1898, that he brought us the blessings of liberty, be truly fulfilled; it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of our Nation, Hon. Harry S. Truman, to the members of his Cabinet, to the presiding officers and all of the Members of both Houses of Congress, and to the principal newspapers of the mainland.

PROBLEMS OF MERCHANTS UNDER OPA REGULATIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, a letter I have received from a group of small businessmen in Visalia, Calif., relative to some of the problems with which they are faced in connection with their present operations.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

VISALIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Visalia, Calif., October 3, 1945.

Hon. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: The Visalia merchants whose signatures are affixed to this letter appeal to you to do whatever is within your power to stop the squeeze OPA has been tightening on the Nation's merchants to cover up higher costs for labor and raw materials without raising prices to consumers.

We wish to call to your attention that in 1945 OPA has allowed 54 general increases in costs of merchandise and all but three of these the merchant has had to pay out of his own pocketbook since he must continue to sell at his wartime ceilings. In addition, during 1945, OPA allowed 3,911 special price advances for individual manufacturers, processors, etc., and merchants have had to pay for these advances too out of their own pocketbooks.

It should further be noted that approximately 85 percent of retailing wartime profits have resulted from savings in services that wartime would not permit retailers to perform for their customers. These services are now expected of retailers and will have to be resumed. In fact, it is these services which will provide jobs for the returning veterans and for others who have lost their wartime jobs.

Also, studies show that corporate retail profits were more than one-fourth less than those of manufacturing corporations, whose

Calendar No. 629

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

[Report No. 626]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 28 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

OCTOBER 9 (legislative day, OCTOBER 2), 1945

Reported by Mr. BUTLER, with amendments

[Strike out the preamble and all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

Whereas the Government has expended large sums of money in the construction of certain plants which are readily usable for the production of alcohol or sirups; and

Whereas these plants have supplied a large quantity of the material out of which the Nation's synthetic rubber has been made; and

Whereas there is on hand a stock pile of alcohol adequate to meet the immediate needs of the Nation for the manufacture of synthetic rubber; and

Whereas there now exists a great shortage of sirups and sugars; and

Whereas there presently exists a large surplus of potatoes, which can be converted into sirups in these plants; and

Whereas the Internal Revenue Code prohibits the manufacture of sirups in plants making alcohol; and

Whereas it is definitely in the interest of the Nation's welfare and economy to make these federally owned plants usable in a dual capacity for either the production of alcohol or sirup: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Agriculture
- 4 to provide for the use of surplus or deteriorating farm com-
- 5 modities, the Secretary of the Treasury upon the request of
- 6 the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and di-
- 7 rected to permit alcohol plants which are wholly federally
- 8 owned to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with or
- 9 alternately with the production of alcohol, notwithstanding
- 10 any other provision of the law to the contrary. In cases
- 11 where such permission is granted, the Secretary of Agricul-
- 12 ture shall assist the Secretary of the Treasury in seeing that
- 13 Federal alcohol taxes are collected.
- 14 *That part II of subchapter C of chapter 26 of the Internal*
- 15 *Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the*
- 16 *following new section:*

1 “SEC. 3126. EMERGENCY PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS
2 IN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS.

3 “(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of
4 sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until July 1,
5 1946, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high mois-
6 ture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol
7 plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the produc-
8 tion of alcohol.

9 “(b) *REGULATIONS.*—The Commissioner, with the ap-
10 proval of the Secretary, is authorized to prescribe regulations
11 to carry out the provisions of this section.”

Amend the title so as to read: “Joint resolution per-
mitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultane-
ously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946.”

[Report No. 626]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or syrups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

SEPTEMBER 28 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

OCTOBER 9 (legislative day, OCTOBER 2), 1945

Reported with amendments

PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN INDUSTRIAL-
ALCOHOL PLANTS

OCTOBER 9 (legislative day, OCTOBER 2), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. J. Res. 100]

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 100) permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

This joint resolution, as reported by the committee, is a temporary measure to permit the production of sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high-moisture or damaged grain, in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946. Prompt enactment of this legislation is necessary to prevent the waste of a large quantity of surplus potatoes produced in this year's crop and a large quantity of corn which has been damaged by floods or excessive rains.

The production of industrial alcohol in the United States has been greatly increased during the war period. The facilities of existing industrial alcohol plants were greatly expanded and new alcohol plants were constructed. Industrial alcohol had a number of important uses in the war effort, particularly in the production of synthetic rubber. The cessation of hostilities has resulted in a reduction in the demands for alcohol, and the Government now has on hand a large stock pile. Consequently, there is no necessity for continuing to produce alcohol in quantities sufficiently large to fully utilize the existing facilities of industrial alcohol plants for that purpose.

While the demand for alcohol is greatly diminished, there is, of course, a demand for sugars and sirups which far exceeds the available supply. We also have from this year's crops a large surplus of potatoes and a large quantity of "wet" corn from which sugars and sirups can be produced in industrial alcohol plants. It is estimated that the surplus of potatoes is approximately 60,000,000 bushels.

It seems obvious that, in the present situation, the surplus potatoes and the damaged grain which we will have from this year's crops should be used for the production of sugars and sirups rather than permitting them to go to waste. This will accomplish several desirable results. It will help to relieve the shortage of sugars and sirups. It will provide for utilizing the facilities of industrial alcohol plants and enable them to maintain their operations while they are developing new markets for alcohol. It will also make possible the use of surplus agricultural commodities. Since the Government owns or is under obligation to purchase a large part of these surplus agricultural commodities, their use will result in a substantial saving to the Government.

This legislation is necessary to make possible the accomplishment of these results, because of provisions of existing law which prohibit plants producing alcohol from engaging in any other business or producing any other commodities. Many of the plants which can produce sugars and sirups from surplus potatoes and damaged grain will need to be engaged in producing some alcohol at the same time. In order to permit this to be done it will be necessary to waive the prohibition in existing law. The permission granted by the joint resolution to produce sugars and sirups would not be applicable to plants while they are producing distilled spirits for beverage purposes. However, such plants can be converted to industrial alcohol plants without much difficulty, when they are not producing distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and they could then produce sugars and sirups simultaneously with industrial alcohol.

The effective period of the joint resolution is limited to June 30, 1946. This is the period which is estimated to be required for utilizing surplus potatoes and damaged grain from this year's crops. The committee regards this as strictly emergency legislation to care for the present situation. Its recommendation that this resolution be enacted should not be taken to indicate that the committee in any way would regard permanent legislation of this character as desirable or that the committee is likely to recommend any extension of the period during which this legislation is to be effective. The committee is of the opinion that the present situation justifies this legislation, as a temporary measure, but only if it is strictly confined to the present emergency.



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued October 12, 1945, for actions of Thursday, October 11, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	13,19	Health.....	28	Personnel.....	5,28,31
Alcohol.....	1	Housing.....	9,16	Prices.....	32
Appropriations.....	2,17	Industrial decentraliza- tion.....	11	Prices, farm.....	14
Budgeting.....	14	Inflation.....	16	Regional authorities.....	2,6,33
Buildings, public.....	18	Lands, farm.....	12	Research.....	26
Claims.....	22	Legislative program.....	17	Small business.....	14
Contracts.....	22	Military training.....	20	Sugar.....	1
Education.....	26	Monopolies.....	23	Surplus property.....	4,21,29
Employment.....	10,14	Natural resources.....	11	T.V.A.....	2,33
Expenditures.....	14,36	Nomination.....	8	Taxation.....	14,25
Flood control.....	12,30	Organization, congress- ional.....	31	Transportation.....	6,8,15,17,30
Food supply.....	7			Veterans.....	27,29
Foreign affairs.....	3,34,35			Wildlife.....	24

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed measure to permit alcohol plants to produce sugars and sir-
ups. Sen. Stewart commended Sen. McKellar's TVA work. House passed new income-tax bill.

SENATE

1. SUGAR; ALCOHOL. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 100, to permit alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol (p. 9751). Agreed to the committee amendment which struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to permit such production until July 1, 1946 (p. 9751).
2. T.V.A. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., criticized Marquis Childs' article criticizing Sen. McKellar as an enemy of TVA, and inserted S.Doc.35, "History of Appropriations Made by the Congress...for the Tennessee Valley Authority; also History of Funds for the Development of the Tennessee River" (pp. 9740-51).
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Both Houses received the President's message transmitting UNRRA's 4th quarterly report in which he commended the work accomplished. To Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees. (pp. 9710, 9787-8).
Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a citizens' petition urging distribution of food, etc., relief to Yugoslavia (p. 9711).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Both Houses received Surplus Property Administrator's 3rd quarterly report. To Senate Military Affairs and House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees. (pp. 9710, 9793.)
5. PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted the Joint Economy Committee's report for July and Aug. on civilian employment in the Executive branch (pp. 9712-3).
Both Houses received CSC's proposed legislation to amend Sec.6, on disability retirements, of the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committees. (pp. 9710, 9793.)
6. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Austin, Vt., spoke, and inserted a Lington (Vt.) City Council resolution, favoring water connections between Lake Champlain and the Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers as more economical than the proposed seaway (p. 9710).

7. CORN SUPPLY. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a citizens' petition opposing use of corn in whiskey manufacture (p. 9711).
8. NOMINATION. Confirmed, 42-34, the nomination of Raymond S. McKeough to be a member of the Maritime Commission (pp. 9724-37).
Confirmed the nomination of Watson B. Miller to be Federal Security Administrator (p. 9737).
9. HOUSING. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Milwaukee (Wis.) City Council resolution favoring S. 1342, to establish a national housing program (p. 9712).
10. LABOR. Sen. Willis, Ind., urged representation of the American Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and The Farmers' Union at the coming White House Labor-Management Conference on Nov. 5 (pp. 9737-8).
11. INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALIZATION. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted his statement on "proper utilization and development of our natural resources" through industrial decentralization (pp. 9737-9).
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sens. Langer, N. Dak., and O'Mahoney, Wyo., spoke opposing the Garrison Dam project which would flood about half of "the best farm land on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation" and criticized the proposed exchange for lands that are not "suitable" agricultural lands (pp. 9737-40).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 15 (p. 9751).

HOUSE

14. TAX BILL. Passed, 343-10, without amendments H.R. 4309, the tax bill (pp. 9753-86). During the debate Rep. Robertson, Va., spoke in favor of "good" wages and farm prices as inducive to full employment (p. 9769). Rep. Randolph, W. Va., and others urged reductions in Government expenditures and repeal of the excess-profits tax, and discussed tax reductions in relation to employment and small business (pp. 9756-79).
15. FEDERAL AID FOR AIRPORTS. Rules Committee reported resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3615, to provide Federal aid for public airports (p. 9786).
16. HOUSING. Rep. Patman, Tex., criticized lifting of Government controls on housing, stating the reason for his stand "because I fear inflation and I despise profiteers in any guise" (pp. 9788-91).
17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced next week's legislative program as follows: Tues., Federal-aid-to-public-airports bill; Thurs. and Fri., appropriations-rescissions bill (p. 9787).
18. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. H. R. 4276 (see Digest 176), authorizes the Public Buildings Administration to lease all Government space inside and outside D.C., except for the Post Office Department, without approval of the Federal Works Administration.
19. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 15, 1945 (p. 9792).

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. MILITARY TRAINING. S. 1473, by Sen. Knowland, Calif., to provide for a period of training and service for men. To Military Affairs Committee. Remarks of

Post written by Mr. Childs, and therefore I am not in a position to comment on it.

Yesterday the President dedicated the one dam in the Tennessee Valley that is located in Kentucky, built at Gilbertsville, known officially as the Kentucky Dam. I assume from what the Senator read of Mr. Childs' article that Mr. Childs was talking about the bill introduced by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] to require the TVA to turn into the Treasury all moneys received, and that thereafter they should not be disbursed except upon action by Congress.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. I think that is what he meant. He referred to it as Congress keeping its thumb on it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I assumed that was what he was talking about, and I wish to say frankly that I have heretofore opposed such a proposal, and I hope it will not be enacted and that the senior Senator from Tennessee will not urge it. But that has nothing to do with the record of the senior Senator from Tennessee in regard to the construction and development of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. President, I am in a position to know that there was no Senator on either side of the Chamber, although there were many Senators interested, including the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris] and myself, who worked harder for the TVA than did the senior Senator from Tennessee. The Senator from Tennessee and I worked hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder together to get the Tennessee Valley Authority created and started, and we had to make a very determined fight frequently to obtain the authorizations for special dams in the Tennessee Valley system because at the time when Dr. Arthur E. Morgan was Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority we did not always have what we thought we should have in the way of cooperation from TVA itself.

I realize that there were difficulties, particularly with respect to the dam dedicated yesterday, which is the largest and finest dam on the Tennessee River. There was a long, hard fight to have that dam authorized and started, and frequently we had to make a fight even on the floor of the Senate to obtain a small appropriation in order that a dam might be started. The senior Senator from Tennessee was always active and insistent and energetic in securing the authorizations and the appropriations necessary to construct those dams.

I might say that yesterday, in presenting the President to the vast audience at the Kentucky dam, which he dedicated, I took occasion to say that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] was one of those who was not only most cooperative, but most insistent and helpful, and creative, I may add, in the development of this project which had been hanging over the Tennessee Valley since World War I, when the Muscle Shoals construction was undertaken as a means of developing nitrate for powder in time of war and fertilizer in time of peace. From the time the Wilson Dam

was left uncompleted at the end of World War I until President Roosevelt came into office in 1933, there had been a consistent effort to establish the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority. No one knew then how many dams would be required, and no one knew when Congress passed the Tennessee Valley bill how many would be required. I daresay more dams were required and built than were thought of by many of us who favored the original act.

I have always recognized, and am happy now to recognize, that there was no more loyal and insistent advocate of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the development of that power than the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], the President pro tempore of the Senate.

PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN INDUSTRIAL-ALCOHOL PLANTS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 100, order of business 629.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not intend to object to calling up this measure, if I understand the joint resolution correctly, but I shall ask, for the record, at least, that an explanation be given so that we may understand the purpose of it. If it is the joint resolution I think it is, I am wholeheartedly for it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the joint resolution provides, in effect, for the temporary suspension of the provision of the internal revenue act which permits industrial alcohol plants to make simultaneously or alternately sirups and sugars. It was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Finance. The colleague of the Senator, the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Butler], is a cosponsor of the joint resolution. One of the principal plants, as a matter of fact, is in the Senator's own city of Omaha.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to say, very briefly, that the joint resolution as originally introduced was drawn in order to permit the Department of Agriculture to process fifty or sixty million bushels of surplus potatoes. Every State in the Union which produces potatoes had a surplus crop this year. The dehydrating plants which had been used by the Army, and would still be in use by the Army if the war were yet in progress, were closed down. Therefore there is nothing to do with the surplus potatoes except to pile them up and let them rot, unless we can make use of them in the manner proposed. At the same time there is a greatly increased capacity for making industrial alcohol, of which there is a large surplus. In order to put those plants to work and at the same time to consume the surplus potatoes it is necessary that a measure of this kind be passed. I introduced the first proposal in the committee to authorize the Department of Agriculture to process the potatoes. We did not know that it would be necessary to amend a chapter in the Internal Revenue Code until the first

hearing was held. At that time the Finance Committee instructed representatives of the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Bureau, with the assistance of the legislative counsel, to prepare the substitute measure which is now before the Senate.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The principal reason for the proposed legislation was the surplus of potatoes and the anticipated quantity of "wet" corn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 100) permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment to strike out all after the resolving clause, and insert the following:

That part II of subchapter C of chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 3126. Emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial alcohol plants.

"(a) In general: Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until July 1, 1946, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high moisture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol.

"(b) Regulations: The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this section."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The amendment reported by the committee to strike out the preamble was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946."

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, that completes the legislative business of the day; and inasmuch as there is nothing on the calendar which will occupy our time the remainder of this week, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, October 15, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 11 (legislative day of October 2), 1945:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Raymond S. McKeough to be a member of the United States Maritime Commission for a term of 6 years from September 26, 1945.

FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Watson B. Miller to be Federal Security Administrator.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

William C. Mathes to be United States district judge for the southern district of California.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Edgar H. Rossbach to be United States attorney for the district of New Jersey.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Joseph A. Bell to be administrative officer, Philadelphia branch, Research and Statistics Division, Philadelphia, Pa., with compensation at the rate of \$5,180 per annum.

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Brig. Gen. Thomas Henry Green, to be The Judge Advocate General, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from December 1, 1945.

George Robert Stephens, to be professor of English at the United States Military Academy, with rank from date of appointment.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To Quartermaster Corps

Lt. Col. Lee Malcolm Hester
Lt. Col. Howard Louis Peckham

To Corps of Engineers

First Lt. Charles Dorsey Maynard

To Ordnance Department

Capt. Floyd Garfield Pratt
First Lt. Milton Harvey Clark
First Lt. Napoleon Robertson Duell
First Lt. Richard Cutler Miles

To Field Artillery

First Lt. Henry Harley Arnold, Jr.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The nominations of George Edwin Pinard et al., for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, which appear in full at the end of the Senate proceedings in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Wednesday, October 3, 1945, under the caption "Nominations," beginning on p. 9487 with the name of George Edwin Pinard and ending on p. 9489 with the name of John Edward Duffy.

POSTMASTERS

ALASKA

Alfred G. Francis, Kotzebue.

ARKANSAS

George W. Powell, Houston.
Lionie A. Parchman, Tie Plant.

IDAHO

Lola Ross, Idaho City.
Maybelle E. McEachern, King Hill.
Walter J. Morbeck, Kingston.
Lynn S. Anderson, Lorenzo.
John Henry Thompson, Malta.
George E. West, Middleton.
Nettle A. Sheffler, Sagle.

KANSAS

William F. Folkerts, Albert.
Melba M. Bates, Allen.
Anna B. Jennings, Arnold.
Aldmar Demars, Aurora.
Frank L. Weeks, Belvue.
Homer I. Sharp, Bloom.
Minnie E. Steed, Bogue.
John J. Sedlacek, Bremen.
William E. Dinkler, Brookville.
Frances Z. Wolf, Bucyrus.
Jack VanSickle, Cedar Point.
Marie Mize, Cleburne.
Byron O. Shupe, Denton.
Edith Maxine McKie, Edmond.
Catherine M. Moylan, Emmett.
Elsie Jane Reed, Ensign.
Esther E. Weiss, Fort Dodge.
Joseph L. Brown, Great Bend.
Harry J. Hunter, Harston.
Marie Oehm, Home.
Beulah M. Dillon, Iuka.
Floyd B. Martin, Lane.
Otto F. Grothe, Lehigh.
Jessie L. Dennis, Leona.
James R. Daily, Logan.
William G. Arnold, Mahaska.
Nicholas G. Blick, Maize.
Jesse C. Swigart, Manchester.
Jesse E. Snedegar, Matfield Green.
John I. Goodrum, Mayfield.
Clifford C. Lemmon, Mission.
John E. Sparling, Oneida.
Howard E. Monroe, Oswego.
Florence M. Martin, Palmer.
Hazel W. Harrell, Paradise.
Grace Schweitzer, Penokee.
John E. Kennedy, Piedmont.
Melvin Rupke, Prairie View.
Anna Marie Todd, Redfield.
John C. Scribner, Saffordville.
Minnie K. Cardwell, Scandia.
Laura A. Fields, Talmage.
Emil C. Jarus, Wilson.
Fred E. Feyerabend, Woodbine.

MISSISSIPPI

Geneva S. Moore, Belden.
Naomi Leach, Center.
Hazel J. Varnado, Chatawa.
Ivy L. Parker, Derma.
Dollie B. Blackwell, Duffee.
Sam O. Buckley, Enterprise.
Eula Ligon, Glen.
Maud Atkinson Davis, Horn Lake.

John L. McElroy, Kewanee.
Celeste M. Balfour, Lamar.
Hilary Hazelip, Mashulaville.
Jodie G. Dexter, McNeill.
Susie V. Mauldin, Moss.
William W. Finch, New Site.
Lula E. Gipson, Puckett.
Samuel H. Childress, Satartla.
Frank E. Hollowell, Sharon.
J. Lester L. Beasley, Sherman.
Nellie T. Hobgood, Silver City.
Mamie L. Odom, Slate Spring.
Jimmie A. Bevil, Thaxton.
Amanda Burchfield, Tomnolen.
John B. Parker, Tula.
Annie Saxon, Union Church.
Mattie Sue Gibson, Verona.
Aileen Rawlings, Washington.

NEBRASKA

Mayme L. Beaird, Brock.
Earl J. Hughes, Concord.
Henry L. Balser, Dixon.
Benjamin F. Schiefelbein, Ithaca.
Josephine L. Jenny, Malmo.
Arthur Albert Coufal, Miller.
Catherine A. Conradt, Steinauer.
Willard N. McClintock, Verdel.
John C. Traber, Waterloo.

OHIO

Martin L. Neff, Adelphi.
Perley J. Shadel, Alvordton.
Clarence C. Daw, Ava.
Earl L. Davis, Barberton.
Oral V. Waugh, Bladen.
James Blair, Buffalo.
Joseph A. Schira, Carey.
Zelda M. Stoneking, Chandlersville.
Ruey A. Donohoe, Dungen.
Hulda C. Schumacher, Glandorf.
Mary E. Cummons, Hanover.
Mary L. Smith, Harrisburg.
Helen F. Grady, Hayesville.
Luella F. Hayes, Hooven.
Raymond E. Beardsley, Huntsburg.
Helen B. Gorton, Irwin.
Nelle O. Ayliffe, Kipton.
Harry Clark, Kirkersville.
Tressle L. Kissling, McGuffey.
William E. Walker, Midland.
Guy H. Latham, Monroeville.
Frank R. Brewer, New Marshfield.
Fenton L. Brown, North Kenova.
Mary A. Hankinson, Norwich.
E. Dana Wickline, Rio Grande.
Carl B. Dager, Robertsville.
John F. Rider, Rockbridge.
Helen M. McGulre, Rudolph.
Nona E. Aleshire, Tremont City.
Gall Calvin, Union Furnace.
Mae Litten, Vaughnsville.
Pauline B. Davies, Venedocia.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 15, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That part II of subchapter C of chapter 26 of the Internal
4 Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the
5 following new section:

6 **“SEC. 3126. EMERGENCY PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND**
7 **SIRUPS IN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS.**

8 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of
9 sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until July 1,
10 1946, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high mois-
11 ture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol

1 plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the produc-
2 tion of alcohol.

3 “(b) REGULATIONS.—The Commissioner, with the ap-
4 proval of the Secretary, is authorized to prescribe regulations
5 to carry out the provisions of this section.”

Passed the Senate October 11 (legislative day, October
2), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or syrups simultaneously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946.

OCTOBER 15, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.18.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued October 22, 1945, for actions of Friday, October 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Alcohol.....	2	Flood control.....	5,12	Relief, foreign.....	1
Appropriations.....	1,5	Forestry.....	5	Research.....	9,14,1
Budgeting.....	2	Imports.....	8	Roads.....	
Buildings and grounds....	18	Information.....	17	Sugar.....	
Claims.....	5	Insect control.....	5	S.W.P.C.....	
Corporate audit.....	5	Labor, farm.....	5	Taxation.....	
Dairy industry.....	8	Personnel.....	10	Veterans.....	10,1
Education.....	7,11	Purchasing.....	6	Vocational training.....	
Employment.....	1,2,10,15	Reclamation.....	5		

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed appropriation-rescission bill. House committee reported measure to permit Government-owned alcohol plants to provide sugar and sirups. House received supplemental appropriation estimates for this Department. Rep. Smith introduced bill to provide cheese-import quota.

HOUSE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION RESCISSION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R.4407 (pp. 9981-10020). Rejected amendments by Rep. Anderson, Calif., (77-82), to strike out the language requiring liquidation of the emergency rubber project before June 30, 1946 (pp. 10011-2); by Rep. Poage, Tex., (60-101), to provide for the liquidation of the emergency rubber project but to "leave the door open for further consideration of the research program" (pp. 10012-4), by Rep. Dworshak, Idaho, (114-121), to increase the FEA figure by \$500,000,000 because of "the failure of FEA to cancel contracts" (pp. 9998-10001); and by Rep. McCormack, Mass., (85-135), to postpone return of employment services to the States until June 30, 1946 (pp. 10002-10).
2. SUGAR; ALCOHOL. Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment S.J.Res. 100, to permit Government-owned alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups simultaneously with alcohol production (H.Rept. 1140)(p. 10022).
3. SMALL BUSINESS. Received WPB's 20th report on SWPC. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10021).
4. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Received a Textile Workers Union (N.J.) resolution favoring the full-employment bill and a VFW resolution favoring full-employment through private-spending and free-enterprise systems before Government-spending programs (p. 10 23).
5. APPROPRIATIONS. H.Doc. 330 (see Digest 181) contains supplemental appropriation estimates of \$8,795,900 for "Flood control, General" and \$15,000,000 for "Flood control, Mississippi River and Tributaries," to continue projects suspended during the war, provide for advance planning, and initiate new projects.
H.Doc. 328 (see Digest 181) contains supplemental estimate of \$2,971,000 for Corporate Audit Division of GAO.
H.Doc. 331 (see Digest 181) contains various supplemental appropriation

estimates totaling \$86,540,000 for reclamation work by Interior.

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1945 for Insecticide Act, \$26,500; foreign plant quarantines, \$250,000; forest highways, \$2,000,000; forest roads and trails, \$2,000,000; CCC, administrative expenses from corporate funds limited to \$1,000,000; and Farm Labor Supply Program, \$14,000,000, providing for the continuation of existing funds and that not less than \$5,000,000 is to be apportioned to the States for intrastate programs (H. Doc. 342). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 10022.)

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for claims allowed by GAO, \$3,183,850.44 (H. Docs. 353 and 348); judgments and claims (H. Docs. 355, 356, and 357); and for damages to privately owned property (H. Doc. 350). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 10022.)

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Oct. 22.

6. TAXATION; PURCHASING. H. R. 4309, the pending tax bill (see Digest 178) provides for continuation of the Treasury Department's power to authorize Government exemptions from certain excise taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. EDUCATION; VOCATIONAL TRAINING. H. R. 4384 (see Digest 180), by Rep. Barden, N.C., authorizes appropriation of \$20,000,000 for vocational education in agriculture, including supervision of the activities related to vocational education in agriculture, of the Future Farmers of America and the New Farmers of America. Requires State (and territories) matching of 50% of the appropriation.
8. CHEESE IMPORT QUOTAS. H.R. 4455, by Rep. Smith, Wis., to establish import quotas with respect to cheese of various types of kinds and grades. To Ways and Means Committee. (pp. 10022-3).
9. RESEARCH. H.R. 4454, by Rep. Gossett, Tex., to promote the progress of science; to secure the national defense; and to advance the national health. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 10022.)
10. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. H. R. 4449, by Rep. Anderson, Calif., to prevent the lapse of reemployment rights of veterans when the Selective Training and Service Act becomes inoperative. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10022.)
H. R. 4454, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the U.S. who enter or reenter civilian employment of the U.S., its territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 10022.)
11. EDUCATION. H. R. 4452, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to establish a temporary agency to be known as the Commission on Emergency Federal Aid to Higher Educational Institutions. To Education Committee. (p. 10022.)
12. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 4451, by Rep. Woodruff, Mich., to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Saginaw River and its tributaries, Mich., for flood control, for run-off, and water-flow retardation. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 10022.)
13. VETERANS. H. R. 4450.

772. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, together with supplemental estimates of appropriation for said fiscal year in the amount of \$159,680,000 for the Veterans' Administration (H. Doc. No. 345); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

773. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$431,500 for the Department of Labor (H. Doc. No. 337); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

774. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$565,000, for the Interstate Commerce Commission (H. Doc. No. 338); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

775. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$785,000, for the Federal Communications Commission (H. Doc. No. 339); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

776. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$50,000,000, for the fiscal year 1946, and in addition, contract authority in the amount of \$57,500,000, for the Federal Works Agency (H. Doc. No. 343); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

777. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$18,276,500, and an authorization to expend additional funds (H. Doc. No. 342); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

778. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 in the amount of \$595,000, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$1,320,200 in all, \$1,915,200; together with a draft of a proposed provision affecting an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 for the Post Office Department (H. Doc. No. 344); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

779. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$27,468,350, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. No. 341); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

780. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation amounting to \$3,183,850.44, to cover claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and for the services of the several departments and independent offices (H. Doc. No. 353); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

781. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation amounting to \$1,730,63, under the Treasury Department for payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office (H. Doc. No. 348); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

782. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims for damages to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$118,144.91 (H. Doc. No. 349); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

783. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$18,540.92, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (H. Doc. No. 356); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

784. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision relating to judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts (H. Doc. No. 355); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

785. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property, in the sum of \$69,033.16 (H. Doc. No. 350), to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

786. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$296,867.45 (H. Doc. No. 354); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

787. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$191,000,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (H. Doc. No. 347); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

788. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$159,752.23 (H. Doc. No. 357); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

789. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$39.21, as covered by certificate of settlement (H. Doc. No. 351); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

790. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay a claim resulting from real and personal property damage occasioned by United States naval personnel in a foreign country, in the amount of \$11,132.56 (H. Doc. No. 352); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

791. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$4,466,000 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 346); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRANT of Indiana: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 1139. An act for the relief of the residents of Guam through the settlement of meritorious claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 1135). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 1362. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer land for resettlement in Guam, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1136). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 4428. A bill to adjust the rate of dividends paid by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation on its capital stock and to decrease the premium charge for its insurance; without amendment (Rept. No. 1137). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1383. An act to amend an act relating to the incorporation of Providence Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, approved April 8, 1864; without amendment (Rept. No. 1138). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 255. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim November 2, 1945, as Woman's Enfranchisement Day in commemoration of the day when women throughout the United States first voted in a Presidential election; with amendment (Rept. No. 1139). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CURTIS: Committee on Ways and Means. Senate Joint Resolution 100. Joint resolution permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946; without amendment (Rept. No. 1140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 4449. A bill to prevent the lapse of reemployment rights of veterans when the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, becomes inoperative; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 4450. A bill to provide for payment of travel allowance and transportation to their homes and for transportation of dependents and shipment of household effects of members of the naval forces upon separation from active service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan:

H. R. 4451. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Saginaw River and its tributaries, Michigan, for flood control, for run-off, and water-flow retardation; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 4452. A bill to establish a temporary agency to be known as the Commission on Emergency Federal Aid to Higher Educational Institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

H. R. 4453. A bill to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia before the expiration of such leave; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. GOSSETT:

H. R. 4454. A bill to promote the progress of science; to secure the national defense; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 4455. A bill to establish import quotas with respect to cheese of various types or

ness of the day and the special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF OCTOBER 22

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do this in order to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] what the program will be for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad to announce the program for next week.

Monday: There are five bills out of the Committee on the District of Columbia. I understand they are noncontroversial.

Tuesday: On Tuesday there will be a joint session of the House and the Senate to receive a message from the President. There will be no other business that day.

Wednesday: We will take up for consideration the bill (H. R. 4160) amending the bankruptcy laws relating to commissioners.

Thursday: We will take up the bill (S. 805) relating to the protection of military secrets. That bill was originally scheduled for this week, but we were not able to reach it. I am, therefore, setting it down for consideration the latter part of next week.

So, next week, outside of those two bills and District of Columbia business on Monday and the President's address, nothing is scheduled.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And if we complete the military secrets bill on Thursday, that will probably conclude the business of the week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly. If we do, that will conclude the work of the week.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in committee today and to include certain excerpts and correspondence.

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include copies of correspondence.

Mr. JENNINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. McCONNELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Mr. GWINN of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from a newspaper in his home county.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. RAMSPECK asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in committee today and include several telegrams.

Mr. COLMER (at the request of Mr. RAMSPECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain editorials.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mrs. DOUGLAS of California, for 1 week, on account of important official business.

To Mr. ROGERS of New York, indefinitely, on account of official business.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1426. An act to provide for the replanning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such area in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution to extend in the case of aluminum plants and facilities the time during which disposition of such plants and facilities is prohibited under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.), according to its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 22, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Monday, October 22, 1945)

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will meet at 10 a. m., Monday, October 22, to continue hearings on H. R. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill. The Army, Navy, and ODT witnesses are expected to be heard Monday, October 22, 1945.

(Monday, October 22, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Special Securities Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, October 22, 1945.

Business to be considered: Resumption of hearing on study of operations under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act of 1935.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, October 25, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet Thursday, October 25, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., in executive hearing to consider the bill (H. R. 3139) to authorize the Coast Guard to investigate and employ new methods of promoting safety at sea and aiding navigation.

(Thursday, November 1, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet in executive hearing on Thursday, November 1, 1945, at 10 a. m., to consider the bill (H. R. 3861) to provide special rules for preventing collisions of vessels navigating the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and certain rivers and inland waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes.

(Thursday, November 8, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet in executive hearing on Thursday, November 8, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider H. R. 2633 and H. R. 3802, bills for the refund of frustrated voyages.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Friday, October 26, 1945)

Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold a hearing on Friday, October 26, 1945, on the following: House Concurrent Resolution 85, House Concurrent Resolution 86, House Concurrent Resolution 91, and House Joint Resolution 245, declaring the date of termination of hostilities in the present war. The hearing will begin at 10:30 a. m., and will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

768. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building No. 141 at the United States naval repair base, San Diego, Calif., on May 1, 1945; to the Committee on Claims.

769. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$1,031,100, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service (H. Doc. No. 340); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

770. A letter from the Chairman, War Production Board, transmitting the twentieth report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

771. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$194,000 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington (H. Doc. No. 336); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PERMITTING ALCOHOL PLANTS TO PRODUCE SUGARS OR
SIRUPS SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PRODUCTION OF
ALCOHOL UNTIL JULY 1, 1946

OCTOBER 19, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CURTIS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. J. Res. 100]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred Senate Joint Resolution 100, unanimously report favorably thereon and recommend that the said joint resolution do pass.

This joint resolution, as reported on by this committee, is a temporary measure to permit the production of sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high-moisture or damaged grain, in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946.

This legislation is necessary because of provisions of existing law which prohibit plants producing alcohol from engaging in any other business or producing any other commodities.

The benefits to be derived from this bill are twofold: First, it will provide a market for surplus potatoes and soft and wet grain; secondly, the sugars and sirups that will be produced will relieve the present shortage for industrial sugar and sirups.

A representative of the Treasury Department appeared before the committee and stated that the Treasury Department had no objections to this legislation. A favorable report from the Department of Agriculture is set forth in a letter from the Secretary, which is incorporated in this report.

OCTOBER 12, 1945.

HON. CARL T. CURTIS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CURTIS: This is in response to your telephone request for an expression of the views of the Department of Agriculture with respect to House Joint Resolution 246, permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohols.

2 PERMITTING ALCOHOL PLANTS TO PRODUCE SUGARS OR SIRUPS

Following hearings before the Senate Finance Committee on the companion resolution (S. J. Res. 100) representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Internal Revenue were requested to collaborate in preparing a revision of this resolution which would be satisfactory to both agencies. In compliance with this request a revised draft of this resolution was prepared which provided that (1) existing legislation should be amended only until June 30, 1946, so as to confine the operation of the legislation to the emergency period resulting from the current surplus of potatoes and the prospective supplies of high-moisture or damaged corn from the 1945 crops, and (2) the provisions should be applicable to any industrial plant.

This revised resolution, which was approved by the Senate Finance Committee October 9, 1945, still carries out the objectives of the Department of Agriculture, that is, to assist in providing a useful outlet for surplus potatoes and high-moisture or damaged corn on the one hand, and helping to meet the current shortage of sugar and sirups on the other hand, and since it also meets with the approval of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, we recommend that House Joint Resolution 246 be revised in the same manner as Senate Joint Resolution 100 has been revised.

In view of your request that this report be submitted to you immediately, we have not had an opportunity to clear it with the Bureau of the Budget, and are not advised as to the relationship of this proposed legislation, or report thereon, to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Part II of subchapter C of chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code which is amended by this resolution, governs the establishment, bonding, and operation of industrial alcohol plants, denaturing plants and bonded warehouses as well as the production, withdrawal, transfer, or other use or sale of industrial alcohol in various forms, and contains in addition to certain taxing provisions, certain administrative requirements incidental thereto. In compliance with paragraph 2 (a) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Internal Revenue Code section immediately preceding the new code section added by Senate Joint Resolution 100 is shown below in roman. The proposed new section is shown below in italics:

SEC. 3125. IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

(a) *IMPORTATION WITHOUT PAYMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.*—Under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, and subject from the time of its withdrawal from customs custody to all the applicable provisions of this part, alcohol of 160 proof, or greater, may be imported into the United States and be withdrawn, in bond, from customs custody, without payment of the internal-revenue tax imposed by section 2800 upon the act of importing such alcohol, for transfer to industrial alcohol plants, alcohol bonded warehouses, and denaturing plants for redistillation or denaturation and withdrawal, or withdrawal without redistillation or denaturation, tax-free or tax-paid, as the case may be, for all the purposes authorized by this part. If such alcohol is withdrawn from the said industrial alcohol plants, alcohol bonded warehouses, or denaturing plants for beverage purposes, there shall be paid upon such withdrawal an additional tax equal to the duty which would have been paid had such spirits been imported for beverage purposes, less the duty already paid thereon.

(b) *WITHDRAWAL TAX FREE FOR USE OF UNITED STATES.*—Alcohol may be withdrawn from customs custody by the United States or any governmental agency thereof for its own use, free of internal-revenue tax, under such regulations as may be prescribed.

SEC. 3126. EMERGENCY PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until July 1, 1946, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high moisture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol.

(b) *REGULATIONS.*—The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sections 2819 and 3122 referred to in the new section added by this resolution are sections of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 2819 prohibits the use of any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling on certain premises therein described including premises where sugars or sirups are refined under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Section 3122 is an administrative provision which makes all administrative provisions of internal-revenue law, including those relating to assessment, collection, abatement, and refund of taxes and penalties, and the seizure and forfeiture of property applicable to part II of subchapter C of chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code, to which this resolution adds a new section as indicated above. Sections 2819 and 3122 of the Internal Revenue Code are set forth in full below:

SEC. 2819. PREMISES PROHIBITED FOR DISTILLING.

No person shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel, for the purpose of distilling, in any dwelling house, or in any shed, yard, or inclosure connected with any dwelling house, or on board of any vessel or boat, or in any building, or on any premises where beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other fermented liquors, vinegar, or ether, are manufactured or produced, or where sugars or sirups are refined, or where liquors of any description are retailed, or where any other business is carried on; or within six hundred feet in a direct line of any premises authorized to be used for rectifying, except that the Secretary is authorized to permit such use for distilling on premises at such lesser distance than six hundred feet as he prescribes, in any case in which he deems that such permission may be granted without danger to the revenue; and every person who does any of the acts prohibited by this section, or aids or assists therein, or causes or procures the same to be done, shall be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years, in the discretion of the court, for each such offense: *Provided*, That saleratus may be manufactured, or meal or flour ground from grain, in any building or on any premises where spirits are distilled; but such meal or flour shall be used only for distillation on the premises: *Provided further*, That any boiler used in generating steam or heating water to be used in any distillery, may be located in any other building or on any other premises to be connected with such still or boiling tubs, by suitable pipes or other apparatus, or the steam from such boiler in the distillery may be conveyed to other premises to be used for manufacturing or other purposes.

SEC. 3122. OTHER LAWS APPLICABLE.

All administrative provisions of internal-revenue law, including those relating to assessment, collection, abatement, and refund of taxes and penalties, and the seizure and forfeiture of property, are made applicable to this part insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

[Report No. 1140]

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

8 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of
9 sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until July 1,
10 1946, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high mois-

ture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol.

“(b) REGULATIONS.—The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.”

Passed the Senate October 11 (legislative day, October 2), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

The State of the Union and the
Committee to the Congress of the United States
June 14, 1900

Report to the Congress of the United States
June 14, 1900

of the

Committee to the Congress of the United States
June 14, 1900

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Published by
the Government

1900

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

[Report No. 1140]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or
sirups simultaneously with the production
of alcohol until July 1, 1946.

OCTOBER 15, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

OCTOBER 19, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued October 25, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, October 24, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	12	Holiday.....	17	Regional authority.....	1, 11, 13, 27
Alcohol.....	2	Information.....	23	Relief, foreign.....	22, 23
Bankruptcy.....	3	Irrigation.....	1	Rural rehabilitation.....	13a
Coffee.....	5	Lands, grant.....	1	Social security.....	21, 25
Committee investigations.....	19	Loans, farm.....	1, 13a	Sugar.....	2, 4
Cooperatives.....	13a	Military training.....	7	Taxation.....	8, 14
Employment.....	6, 15	Personnel.....	16, 21	Transportation.....	1, 24
Farm tenancy.....	1	Price control.....	3, 5	Veterans.....	1, 13a, 20
Fats and oils.....	4	R.F.C.....	9	War powers.....	18, 26
Fruits & vegetables.....	2	Reclamation.....	1	World capital.....	10
Health.....	13a, 21				

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received conference report on bill to discontinue land-grant freight rates; conferees struck out Senate provision authorizing Interior to carry on settlement activities on reclamation projects. House passed measure to permit Government-owned alcohol plants to produce sugar and sirups. Senate passed tax bill; Senate conferees appointed. Rep. Grant inserted list of war-emergency acts with termination dates indicated.

HOUSE

1. TRANSPORTATION; LAND-GRANT FREIGHT-RATES. Received conference report on H.R. 694, to amend the Transportation Act of 1940 so as to remove the statutory obligation to transport military and naval traffic over land-grant railroads at 50% of their established tariff charges for such transportation (pp. 10178-80).

Conferees agreed (with clarifying amendments) to the Senate amendments (for provisions see Digest 174) making Oct. 1, 1946, the effective date of the act; & modified the Senate amendment so as to authorize appropriation of money for the purpose of creating a veterans' farm fund and provide for expenditures from the fund for carrying out purposes of the act; inserted a provision authorizing appropriation of \$68,272,770, the value of land-grant lands to which carriers have legal or equitable title or possession in the several states, in lieu of the provision providing for reports as to the amounts saved by the Government in determining funds for veterans farm purchases. Struck out Senate provision for the Secretary of Interior to utilize funds for "settlement" on irrigation projects; provided for that Department to utilize funds for reclamation improvement of land, both public and private, within reclamation projects to be disposed of to veterans in family-type farms; and limited use of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act funds to title I, deleting the provision for use of such funds without regard to prevalence of farm tenancy.

2. SUGAR PRODUCTION; ALCOHOL. Passed without amendment S.J. Res. 100, to permit Government-owned alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups simultaneously with alcohol production (pp. 10158-9). During the debate Rep. Miller, Nebr., and others discussed aid, through passage of this bill, to the disposition of surph

farm products, particularly surplus potatoes (pp. 10158-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. **BANKRUPTCY.** Passed without amendment H.R. 4160, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to set up a system of full-time salaries for referees (pp. 10162-78).
During the debate Rep. Plumley, Vt., discussed the activities of OPA and urged its discontinuance (pp. 10168-70).
4. **FATS AND OILS; SUGAR.** ^{Ways and Means Committee} Reported without amendment S. 1281, to provide for covering into the Philippines' treasury certain sugar and fats and oils excise and import taxes (H. Rept. 1146) (p. 10197).
5. **COFFEE; PRICE CONTROL.** Rep. Hale, Maine, criticized coffee price-control policy of OPA and urged removal of these controls (pp. 10192-4).
6. **FULL EMPLOYMENT.** Rep. Fogarty, R.I., spoke favoring the full-employment bill. (pp. 10191-2).
Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., discussed expenditures with respect to full employment stating that the question is not "How can we pay for full employment" but "How can we afford unemployment" (pp. 10194-6).
7. **MILITARY TRAINING.** Rep. Smith, Ohio, criticized the proposed military-training program (p. 10161).

SENATE

8. **TAXATION.** Passed with amendments H.R. 4309, the tax bill (pp. 10100-54). Sens. George, Barkley, LaFollette, and Taft were appointed conferees (p. 10154). The Finance Committee had reported this bill during recess (S.Rept. 655) (p.10091). Sen. George, Ga., described the essential differences between the House and Senate committee versions (pp. 10100-4).
9. R. F. C. June 1945 report received. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10091).
10. **WORLD CAPITAL.** Sen. Gurney, S.Dak., spoke favoring location of the World Capital in Black Hills, S.Dak., and inserted a description of the area (pp.10154-5).
11. **MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY.** Sen. Capper, Kans., presented a Kans. carpenters union petition favoring establishment of this project (p. 10091).
12. **ADJOURNED** until Fri., Oct. 26 (p. 10156).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. **BONNEVILLE PROJECT.** S. 1516, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to amend Sec. 12 of the Bonneville Project Act. To Commerce Committee. (p. 10092.)
- 13a. **FARM LOANS.** S. 1507 (see Digest 185) amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize tenancy loans to repair or improve family-type farms, enlarge undersized farms, refinance farms in certain circumstances, or make improvements in view of changing conditions; to make veterans eligible for such loans; to prohibit such loans unless the farm is of a size and type suitable for an efficient family-type unit; to limit the value to the county average; to permit at least \$100,000 to be used in each State; to permit veteran loans to be made from special appropriations without regard to State limitations; to provide a straight authorization for administrative expenses instead of the 5% limitation to make previous and subsequent appropriations subject only to limitations of Title I; to permit grants to individuals for rehabilitation and to health cooperatives; to make veterans eligible for rehabilitation loans; to provide a

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou whose dwelling place is in the light eternal, help us to see the good and the evil, and choose this day whom we shall serve. With Christlike fervor, enable us to put to shame any false idols of our hearts, free from the swelling words of vain self-esteem. Give us grace to contend fearlessly with the wrong that doth so easily beset us, and hear the beating of our Saviour's heart for a world in ruins, struggling to be redeemed. In our dreams and visions may we see our Nation rising out of the losses and tragedies of war, producing that wealth of treasure which no moth of disunity can corrupt and no injustice can destroy. We pray that we may live under the benign sway of great truths, being just by being true. Humbly and wisely we would devote time and talent to the larger claims of our country, that out of the antagonisms throughout our land may come the glory of a new order, wherein dwelleth reason and brotherhood, progress and peace. In the name of Him who took upon Himself the form of a servant. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RESIGNATION FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

OCTOBER 20, 1945.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Governor of Virginia my resignation as a Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States for the Sixth District of Virginia, to be effective as of midnight, December 31, 1945.

With assurances of the highest esteem, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

CLIFTON A. WOODRUM.

WOMAN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT DAY

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 107) authorizing the President to proclaim November 2, 1945, as Woman's Enfranchisement Day in commemoration of the day when women throughout the United States first voted in a Presidential election.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Alabama explain the legislation?

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I would be very happy to do so, but I would rather, if the gentleman does not mind and with the permission of the Speaker, ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GOODWIN], the author of the resolution, to explain it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, the joint resolution requests the President to issue a proclamation designating November 2, 1945, as Woman's Enfranchisement Day in commemoration of the day when women first voted in a Presidential election. I have introduced an identical resolution which is now pending in the House, having been reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary, and now on the Consent Calendar. Since time is distinctly of the essence, I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the House will now pass this joint resolution.

The coming November 2 is the twenty-fifth anniversary of one of the historic dates in our national life, for on November 2, 1920, the women of America were first privileged to vote in a Presidential election.

It seems fitting that the Congress should request the President to make a proclamation designating November 2, 1945, as Woman's Enfranchisement Day to commemorate the occasion and to call for an observance of the day throughout the land with such ceremonies as the people may deem appropriate in their several communities.

During the quarter century following their enfranchisement, women throughout the country have taken an interest in public affairs which was not possible before they had the vote. Their devotion to the public welfare has been superb and has had a refining effect upon every phase of our political life. This influence for good has reached into every community whenever National, State, or municipal elections have been held.

Recognition of the silver anniversary of this historic day will result in widespread observance by various patriotic societies and women's clubs and in the churches, schools, and community centers.

Thus will we mark an important milestone in our national progress toward community welfare and human betterment.

(Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. This has nothing to do with the so-called equal-rights amendment?

Mr. GOODWIN. No; Mr. Speaker, it is entirely in connection with the commemoration of the day on which women first voted in a Presidential election.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized to issue a proclamation designating November 2, 1945, as Woman's Enfranchisement Day and calling upon the people throughout the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which women throughout the United States first cast their votes in a Presidential election.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: In line 3, strike out the word "authorized" and insert "requested", and in the title, the first word, strike out the word "Authorizing" and insert the word "Requesting."

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the only amendments are those amending the title by striking out the word "authorizing" and substituting the word "requesting", and in the body of the resolution striking out the word "authorized" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "requested." The purpose of this request for the immediate consideration of this resolution is simply that the date on which it is to become effective is November 2 and before the regular call of the Consent Calendar, of course, that day will have passed. So I hope there will be no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Requesting the President to proclaim November 2, 1945, as Woman's Enfranchisement Day in commemoration of the day when women throughout the United States first voted in a Presidential election."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 255) was laid on the table.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND SIRUP

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 100 permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of this legislation?

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. The purpose of the resolution is to permit the production of sugar and sirup from high moisture or damaged grain and surplus potatoes in plants which produce alcohol. Under the present law, they are forbidden from producing anything other than alcohol in their plants. The purpose of the resolution is to take care of the surplus potatoes and also to take care of the shortage in sirups and sugar. It has a twofold purpose. The joint resolution was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

It has the support of the Treasury Department. At least, they have no objection to it. The Secretary of Agriculture has written a letter to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], who reported the bill.

I now yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], who reported the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I shall be brief on this. We have a great many alcohol plants throughout the country which have been producing alcohol for the war effort. Much of it went into synthetic rubber. It was used for other war purposes. There is no demand for the greater portion of this alcohol at the present time, but we do have a situation where we have 60,000,000 bushels of potatoes that are surplus. They are spoiling. They cannot be sent abroad because of lack of refrigeration.

In addition to that, there is a great amount of damaged and wet corn, and it is anticipated there will be more wet corn this year. We have need for sugar and sirup, especially for industrial uses.

A law passed back in 1866 provided that the alcohol plants could not produce any other product. The purpose of this was to facilitate the collection of the tax on alcohol. This bill would permit those plants that are alcohol plants to make sugar and sirups until July 1, next. It makes no change in the permanent law.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Is that going to give us more sugar for domestic consumption?

Mr. CURTIS. It will. It will make a great contribution to our sugar supply.

Mr. RICH. Will there be any legislation permitting this sugar that is made in

these alcohol plants to be used in the alcohol plants to make more liquor?

Mr. CURTIS. It does not involve that problem at all.

Mr. RICH. We are assured of more sugar if this bill is permitted to pass?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, and especially sirups. Those sirups can be used by industrial users of sugar, and will make all types of sugar more available.

Mr. RICH. We are hearing a great deal about alcohol plants using sugar and taking it from the table. This will in no way affect that?

Mr. CURTIS. As a matter of fact, this does not involve the beverage alcohol type of plant.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I am in favor of the gentleman's bill. I think it will be a fine thing. Under the provisions of the bill, can these alcohol plants go into the dehydration program, dehydrating potatoes?

Mr. CURTIS. Not under this bill.

Mr. JENKINS. That is a very necessary thing. For instance, up in New Jersey, our Republican food study committee made some investigations in the potato fields up there, and also in Maine. We found that because of these investigations they are already taking potatoes out of New Jersey, at the rate of 50 carloads a day, to dehydrating plants. My impression is that these dehydrating plants do have some connection with making alcohol.

Mr. CURTIS. This legislation primarily deals with the type of plant and products where there is no reconversion problem at all. So that, without change, for 2 or 3 days they can make sirup, and then switch back to making alcohol, and vice versa.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. Will this bill preclude the use of these plants for the manufacture of alcohol from corn?

Mr. CURTIS. Not in the least; no.

Mr. HOEVEN. If there should be a surplus of corn, these plants will be available?

Mr. CURTIS. This legislation is here because there is no present adequate demand for industrial alcohol.

Mr. HOEVEN. The manufacture to which I refer—of alcohol from corn—is not included in this bill?

Mr. CURTIS. Not at all.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman will assure us that this is for the utilization of surplus potatoes, wheat, and so forth, and will end on July 1 of this year?

Mr. CURTIS. That is correct.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. HOOK. Will this in any way interfere with the synthetic rubber industry?

Mr. CURTIS. Oh, no; not at all. In fact, indirectly I think it will be of great benefit to the synthetic-rubber industry,

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I knew this bill was coming up. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] contacted me this morning. The passage of this bill does not mean any appropriations by the Federal Government to any agency. Is that correct?

Mr. CURTIS. That is correct; and it does not affect the revenue in any way.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. It does not interfere with the production of alcohol; the production of alcohol, sugar, and sirup can be carried on simultaneously.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Further answering the gentleman, I may say that this merely clarifies an old law which prohibits any plant manufacturing alcohol to engage in the manufacture of sugars and sirup. That law goes way back to 1866.

Mr. McCORMACK. I simply wanted to disabuse the membership of any idea that the passage of this bill would be followed by any appropriation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is very unusual in that respect.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. In my humble opinion the passage of this resolution would aid in the disposition of surplus farm products. This will make possible the use of some 60,000,000 bushels of potatoes for the making of sirups and glucose which can be used by industry. There is also a great need for dehydrating this surplus potato crop. The Scottsbluff Valley in Nebraska last year used the beet-factory machinery to turn surplus potatoes into dehydrated stock food. This should be continued. Sugar is short in this country. One reason we have a surplus of potatoes is due to the fact that the Government made the raising of potatoes and beans more attractive than the raising of sugar beets; hence the farmers raised beans and potatoes but not sugar beets. If a price reflecting a profit for sugar beets were assured, sufficient sugar would be available in this country. The result of the passage of this resolution will be to make it possible to use this surplus farm product, potatoes, in the making of glucose and sirup.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Just yesterday I was reading of some potato-feeding demonstration projects which are being established in New England because the potato crop up there was so large that under our support program they accumulated a lot of potatoes in the name of the Government. The statement was made that to get rid of this surplus, feeding demonstration projects were being set up whereby any farmer could come and get free at the siding all the potatoes he could use for feeding livestock, the

only obligation on his part being to make a report on the result of the feeding tests.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, and answering the gentleman from South Dakota, I have been informed by the Department that a lot of these Government potatoes have been given away for demonstrations similar to the one he referred to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand it, under the price-support program the potatoes bought in the name of the Government are No. 1 and 2 grades, with the result that on the market we are getting the poorer grade potatoes.

Mr. STEFAN. Will this bill reach that situation?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am very sorry to say that it will not.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I may say to the gentleman that in our investigation we found several universities in the country, especially those that have laboratory facilities, making investigations in various new uses of potatoes, with very desirable consequences. It does look as though they have been able to perfect something whereby the potatoes can be used not only in silos but in other ways to add to the food economy of the Nation, using the methods these chemists have been able to develop.

Mr. STEFAN. This bill does seek to do something about food conservation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to know why industrial alcohol plants were restricted from producing these other things, sugars and sirups, in the first place.

Mr. CURTIS. If the gentleman will yield I will be glad to answer.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. That restriction was carried in a law dating back to 1866. It was for the purpose of facilitating the collection of revenue on alcohol that they did not permit any plants that produced alcohol to make any other product whatsoever. This has been worked out satisfactorily to the Treasury. It sets aside that provision until July 1 next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That part II of subchapter C of chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 3126. Emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial alcohol plants.

"(a) In General: Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until July 1, 1946, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high moisture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol.

"(b) Regulations: The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this section."

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE F. MOORE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, who was commander of Corregidor when it fell, has recently returned to the United States after 4 years' imprisonment in Japan.

The defense of Corregidor by General Moore and those under him will go down in history as a brilliant military operation in fighting the enemy against overwhelming odds. The sufferings and sacrifices of General Moore during the long defense of Corregidor and his subsequent imprisonment and the indignities heaped upon him and his men by Japan will not be forgotten by the American people.

The Coast Artillery Association has just given a reception in his honor at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, which was attended by a large number, among whom were many distinguished guests, all of whom were proud to pay tribute to this great military leader, who is a native Texan, a graduate of Texas A. & M., and commandant there when he went to the Philippines.

General Moore is one of the real heroes of this war, and history will so acclaim him.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include in each an editorial.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech on the subject of Federal aid to education.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California (at the request of Mr. DE LACY) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement from the American Slav Congress.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include a letter from a soldier.

Mr. BLEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD and include a speech by himself on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

Mr. BUNKER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two separate instances and include letters.

Mr. O'NEAL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LESINSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement released to the press yesterday by the Democratic members of the Michigan delegation endorsing the take-home-pay program of industrial workers.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I note in Monday's Washington Post that Mr. Herbert Brownell, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has called for the formation of a positive legislative program to present to the people in the next election. Mr. Brownell adds that attacks on the New Deal and President Roosevelt are not enough to convince the people to vote for a Republican regime.

We hope that this will bring to an end the GOP campaign of vilification and hate against the memory of our late great President, a campaign which is disgusting all decent people.

Brownell knows that the people of America prefer the New Deal to the old deal that gave us the Hoover depression, and that the Republican party must offer the people some kind of a new deal in order to get votes enough to control Congress.

It is certainly interesting to hear the Republican national chairman admit that his party has been going along for 12 years without any program at all, except that of attacking the progressive and liberal measures advocated by President Roosevelt and President Truman, and given a vote of confidence in every election since 1932.

However it really does not make much difference what Brownell and his cohorts bring forth, since the people of this Nation are pretty well convinced by now that no matter what the titular heads of the Republican party advocate, the GOP leaders in Congress will manage to repudiate it, as they have in the past, by their reactionary attitude. Their voting record clearly shows their allegiance to special interests over the common man. Their votes on the floor of Congress certainly do not coincide with their campaign promises.

We wish Mr. Brownell well. He has a mighty tough job ahead of him in selling any kind of a progressive legislative program to the Republican congressional leaders.

THE KELSEY-HAYES CONTROVERSY

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LESINSKI addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. HEFFERNAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. HEFFERNAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a farewell address delivered by Capt. John L. Beebe, former superintendent of the United States Maritime Service Training Station, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include articles in each.

Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and include in each excerpts from newspaper and magazine articles.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a radio address delivered by him, and in the other a letter from former Governor Chase S. Osborne, of Michigan.

Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from a radio address delivered by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CLIFTON A. WOODRUM

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I was very sorry to hear the resignation of the gentleman from Virginia [CLIFTON A. WOODRUM] read a few minutes ago. This House is going to lose one of the most outstanding Members I have had the privilege of associating with in the last 10 years. I think CLIFF WOODRUM is one of the most capable, one of the most earnest, and one of the most energetic individuals that we have had in the House of Representatives since I came here. If there is anyone that I would want to follow as a parliamentarian and as a good debater, I think it would be CLIFF WOODRUM. He has been one of the grandest men that I ever knew, and I think that this House is going to lose one of the finest men that it has ever been my privilege to associate with while in the House of Representatives. We are sorry to see him go away from the House of Representatives, and we wish him Godspeed in any of his undertakings, and wish him happiness, good health, and much prosperity.

RADIO NEWS COMMENTATORS

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there have been recent references on the floor of the House to radio news commentators and in general the observations of Members of this body have been critical. Perhaps a word of commendation for a radio news program of very exceptional quality is in order. I refer to the General Electric's Voice of Washington news summary we hear every morning at 8 o'clock and at 11 o'clock each evening over Station WOL.

Many of my colleagues have mentioned these particular newscasts to me and in every instance their straight news character has been noted and approved. There is no editorial comment and the presentation is neither colored by inflection nor used as a vehicle for the personal opinions of the broadcaster. In fact, the man giving the news on these General Electric programs is never mentioned by name.

If we are critical of some of the things being said over the air when we tune in to hear the news, we should note this splendid public service being rendered by the General Electric Co. with its WOL news programs and let the sponsor and the radio station know of our appreciation. This is the route to go to get action for radio advertisers who want to hold their audiences. When they know we want and appreciate unbiased news they will soon demand it in news programs they sponsor and the result will be a general handling of news on the radio comparable to the high standards governing the news columns of our great newspapers.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I concur most heartily in the remarks just made. As a regular listener of the Voice of Washington news program I am very much impressed with its high quality. I also believe the General Electric Co. uses excellent judgment in its advertising on the program. It is brief, interesting, and dignified and in keeping with the quality of the news program.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONKMAN and Mr. BUFFETT asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on atomic energy.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of shotgun shells, and further to extend his remarks on the subject of continuing the draft and include a telegram sent to General Hershey.

Mr. KNUTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and insert a memorial from the Board of County Commissioners of Morrison County, Minn.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short editorial from a New Jersey newspaper on the subject of atomic energy.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include articles from the Washington Post, the Washington Times-Herald, and the Washington Star.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the public, as expressed in many newspaper editorials a few days ago, wondered why John Lewis called off the coal strike. Paragraph 17 of the antitrust laws provides that they shall not "forbid or restrain individual members of such (labor) organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof." I wonder if John Lewis realized that by his breach of contract to coerce the foremen into organizing he was not lawfully carrying out a legitimate object.

I have numerous complaints from my district that if cold weather sets in early there will be hardship and suffering because of the lack of the coal not mined during the strike.

If such is the case, why does not the Attorney General take cognizance of this situation and prosecute John Lewis and his coconspirators? In that way he would reach only the racketeer labor leaders. Organized labor as such, which was opposed to the strike, would in no way suffer.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and

[PUBLIC LAW 210—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 446—1ST SESSION]

[S. J. Res. 100]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Permitting alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol until July 1, 1946.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That part II of subchapter C of chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“SEC. 3126. EMERGENCY PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until July 1, 1946, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high moisture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol.

“(b) **REGULATIONS.**—The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.”

Approved November 5, 1945.

